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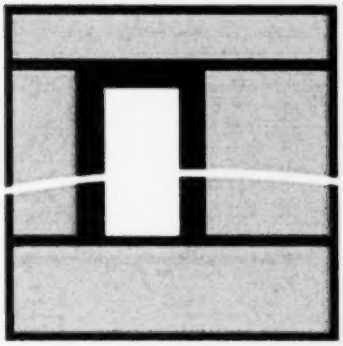
Analytical Paper

Profiles of Ethnic Communities in Canada

The Caribbean Community in Canada



2001

by Colin Lindsay

Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division
7th Floor, Jean Talon Building, Ottawa, K1A 0T6

Telephone: 613-951-5979

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The Caribbean Community in Canada

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.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0^s	value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
^{p}	preliminary
^{r}	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
^{E}	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published

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Information on the series

This report was prepared by the Target Groups Project of Statistics Canada. This report is part of a series of profiles which will include profiles of the East Indian, Filipino, Haitian, Jamaican, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Lebanese and Vietnamese communities in Canada, as well as profile of Canadians of African, Arab, Latin American, South Asian and West Asian origins.

Ordering print copies

For more information on this series or to order print copies of this profile or any of the other profiles in this series, contact the Multiculturalism Program of the Department of Canadian Heritage at 1-888-77MULTI (1-888-776-8584) or 819-953-1970. The report is also available free of charge on the Statistics Canada website at: http://www.statcan.ca.

Questions or comments

For questions or comments about the content of this report, please contact Statistics Canada at 613-951-2603; fax 613-951-0387 or e-mail lindcol@statcan.ca.

Highlights

- Just over half a million people of Caribbean origin live in Canada, representing about 1.7% of the total Canadian population.

- Over half of all Canadians of Caribbean origin were born outside of Canada. As well, the majority of Caribbean immigrants living in Canada arrived in the country in the last twenty years.

- The large majority of Canadians of Caribbean origin live in either Ontario or Quebec. Indeed, over three out of four live in Toronto or Montreal. In 2001, Canadians of Caribbean origin made up 6% of the total population in Toronto and 3% of that of Montreal.

- The Caribbean community in Canada is relatively young. In 2001, 43% of all those with Caribbean origins were under the age of 25, compared with 33% of the overall population. In contrast, people of Caribbean origin were only about half as likely as the overall population to be seniors.

- Almost all Canadians of Caribbean origin can carry on a conversation in one or both official languages. Indeed, less than half a per cent report they are unable to converse in either English or French.

- Only 37% of Canadians of Caribbean origin are married, compared with approximately 50% of adults in the overall population. People of Caribbean origin are also less likely than their counterparts in the overall population to live in a common-law relationship; they are also less likely to live alone. On the other hand, Canadians of Caribbean origin are considerably more likely than other Canadians to be lone parents.

- People of Caribbean origin are somewhat less likely than their counterparts in the overall population to have a university degree, while they are more likely to have a diploma from a community college.

- Canadians of Caribbean origin are somewhat more likely to be employed than the rest of the population.

- The average incomes of Canadians of Caribbean origin are approximately $4,000 lower than the national average.

- One third of children of Caribbean origin live in families with low incomes, compared with less than a fifth of all children in Canada.

- The majority (69%) of senior women of Caribbean origin who live alone are considered to have low incomes.

Introduction

This report describes the basic social and economic characteristics of people in Canada who have an ethnic or cultural origin that originates in the Caribbean. It is part of a series of profiles of the country's major non-European ethnic groups.

The information in this profile is taken mostly from the 2001 Census of Canada, the most recent source of census data. Statistics Canada conducts the Census every five years. One in five households receives a long questionnaire that asks household residents to indicate the ethnic or cultural groups to which their ancestors belonged. This profile is based on people who reported an origin that originates in the Caribbean, including: Antiguan, Bahamian, Barbadian, Bermudan, Carib, Cuban, Dominican, Grenadian, Guyanese, Haitian, Jamaican, Kittitian/ Nevisian, Martinique, Puerto Rican, St. Lucian, Trinidadian/Tobagonian, Vincentian/ Grenadinian, and West Indian.

This publication also uses information from the Ethnic Diversity Survey (EDS), which was conducted in 2002 by Statistics Canada in partnership with the Department of Canadian Heritage. The EDS surveyed more than 42,000 Canadians over the age of 15. The objectives of the EDS were to understand more about how people's backgrounds affect their participation in Canadian society, economy and culture, and how Canadians from different ethnic backgrounds report and describe their ethnicity.

Although the EDS and the Census provide very useful information, caution should be exercised in making direct comparisons between groups, particularly as they relate to causal implications, because the data have not been adjusted to take into account differences in age, education, length of time in Canada and other factors.

This profile is based on the Census population, which includes the following groups:

- Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and landed immigrants with a usual place of residence in Canada (including those who are abroad, either on a military base or attached to a diplomatic mission; or who are at sea or in port aboard merchant vessels under Canadian registry).
- Persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who are claiming refugee status and members of their families living with them.
- Persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold:
    - a student authorization (student visa or student permit);
    - an employment authorization; or
    - a Minister's permit (including extensions);
    - and members of their families living with them.

For the purposes of this profile, the term "Canadians" includes all persons with a usual place of residence in Canada, regardless of their citizenship status.

The Caribbean Community in Canada

A growing community

Canadians of Caribbean origin[1] make up one of the largest non-European ethnic-origin groupings in Canada. In 2001, over a half million people of Caribbean origin lived in Canada. That year, they represented almost 2% of the total population of Canada.

Table 1
Selected ethnic groups in Canada, other than English, French and Canadian, 2001

	Total population	Multiple responses	Single responses	As a proportion of the total Canadian population
		thousands		percentage
South Asian	963.2	160.9	802.3	3.2
Caribbean	**503.8**	**180.2**	**323.6**	**1.7**
Arab	348.0	109.4	238.6	1.2
African	294.7	110.0	184.7	1.0
Latin American	244.4	94.3	150.1	0.8
West Asian	205.0	47.8	157.1	0.7

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada.

The Caribbean community in Canada is also growing considerably faster than the overall population. Between 1996 and 2001, for example, the number of people who reported Caribbean origin rose by 11%, while the overall population grew by only 4%.

The largest group of Canadians of Caribbean origin is Jamaicans. Of all those who reported they had Caribbean origins in 2001, 42% said they were Jamaican, while 16% were Haitian, 12% said they were West Indian, 10% were Guyanese, 10% came from Trinidad and Tobago and 5% were from Barbados.

The majority of Canadians of Caribbean origin report they only have Caribbean origins. In 2001, 64% of all those who reported an ethnic origin that originates in the Caribbean reported only one ethnic origin, while 36% reported multiple ethnic origins. This was similar, though, to the overall Canadian population where 40% reported multiple ethnic origins.

More than half foreign-born

The majority of the Caribbean population living in Canada were born outside the country. In 2001, 55% of Canadians who reported Caribbean origin were foreign-born, compared with 18% of the overall population.

As well, the majority of immigrants of Caribbean origin arrived in Canada relatively recently. In 2001, 28% of immigrants with Caribbean roots living in Canada had arrived in the previous decade, while another 25% had arrived in Canada between 1981 and 1990. In contrast, only 14% had arrived in the 1960s, while just 2% came to Canada before 1961.

1. All statistical information in this publication referring to Canadians of Caribbean origin, the Caribbean community, or people of Caribbean origin denotes people who reported Caribbean, West Indian, or any ethnicity or nationality that originates in the Caribbean region either alone or in combination with other origins in response to the question on ethnic origin in the 2001 Census or 2002 Ethnic Diversity Survey.

Most live in two provinces

The Canadian population of Caribbean origin is largely concentrated in Ontario and Quebec. In fact, in 2001, 91% of people who reported Caribbean origins lived in one of these two provinces. That year, Ontario was home to 69% of the overall Canadian Caribbean community, while 22% lived in Quebec. Overall, almost 350,000 people of Caribbean origin lived in Ontario, while over 100,000 resided in Quebec.

Table 2
The Caribbean population in Canada, by province and territory, 2001

	Total Caribbean population	Provincial/territorial population	As a proportion of the total Caribbean population in Canada
	thousands	percentage	
Newfoundland and Labrador	0.3	0.1	0.1
Prince Edward Island	0.3	0.2	0.1
Nova Scotia	2.7	0.3	0.5
New Brunswick	1.0	0.1	0.2
Quebec	108.4	1.5	21.5
Ontario	347.9	3.1	69.0
Manitoba	8.3	0.8	1.6
Saskatchewan	1.8	0.2	0.3
Alberta	17.3	0.6	3.4
British Columbia	15.6	0.4	3.1
Yukon	0.1	0.4	0.0
Northwest Territories	0.1	0.3	0.0
Nunavut	0.0	0.2	0.0
Canada	**503.8**	**1.7**	**100.0**

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada.

Canadians of Caribbean origin account for a relatively large share of the overall populations in both Ontario and Quebec. In 2001, 3% of all residents of Ontario reported they had Caribbean origins, as did 2% of those living in Quebec. In contrast, in all other provinces and territories, Canadians of Caribbean origin represented less than 1% of the total population.

Most live in Toronto or Montreal

The vast majority of Canadians of Caribbean origin live in either Toronto or Montreal. In fact, in 2001, almost 60% of all those who reported Caribbean origins lived in Toronto, while close to 20% made Montreal their home. That year, just over 280,000 people of Caribbean origin lived in Toronto, while almost 100,000 made Montreal their home. Overall, people who reported Caribbean origins made up almost 6% of the population of Toronto and 3% of all residents of Montreal.

A young population

The Caribbean community in Canada is relatively young. For example, in 2001, children under the age of 15 made up 27% of all those who reported Caribbean origin, compared with 19% of the overall population. At the same time, 17% of people of Caribbean origin were between the ages of 15 and 24, versus 13% of the overall population.

Table 3
Age distribution of the Caribbean community and overall Canadian population, 2001

	Caribbean community			Total Canadian population		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	percentage					
Age group						
Under 15	29.3	24.8	26.9	20.2	18.6	19.4
15 to 24	17.5	15.6	16.5	14.0	13.0	13.4
25 to 44	30.1	32.2	31.2	30.4	30.6	30.5
45 to 64	18.4	21.0	19.8	24.4	24.4	24.4
65 and over	4.6	6.4	5.6	10.9	13.4	12.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total population in thousands	**232.7**	**271.1**	**503.8**	**14,564.3**	**15,074.8**	**29,639.0**

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada.

In contrast, Canadians of Caribbean origin are considerably less likely than those in the overall population to be either seniors or approaching retirement age. In 2001, people aged 65 and over made up only 6% of the Caribbean community of Canada, compared with 12% of all Canadians. Similarly, 20% of people of Caribbean origin were aged 45 to 64, versus 24% of the overall population.

Slightly more women than men

As they do in the overall population, women make up the majority of Canadians of Caribbean origin. In 2001, 54% of the Caribbean ethnic community were women, compared with 51% of the overall population. Women make up an even larger majority of the seniors of Caribbean origin. In 2001, 62% of people aged 65 and over of Caribbean origin were women, while in the overall population, women made up 56% of seniors.

Most can converse in an official language

Just about every Canadian of Caribbean origin reports that they can carry on a conversation in at least one official language.[2] In 2001, 76% said they could speak English only, while 9% spoke French only and 15% reported they were bilingual. Indeed, that year, less than half a per cent of those in the Caribbean community in Canada could not speak either official language.

As well, the mother tongue[3] of most Canadians of Caribbean origin is either English or French. In 2001, 82% of those in the Caribbean community reported that English was their mother tongue and 10% indicated that French was the language they first learned and still understood, while only 7% said they had a mother tongue other than English or French. Of note, the large majority of both Canadians of Caribbean origin who reported that French was their mother tongue, or that their mother tongue was a non-official language, were of Haitian origin.

2. English and French are recognized as Canada's official languages in the *Official Languages Act* and the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

3. A mother tongue is the language that a person learns first in childhood and that they still understand.

Similarly, very few Canadians of Caribbean origin speak a language other than English or French at home. In 2001, just 3% of people who reported Caribbean origin said that they spoke only a non-official language in their home.

Almost all Canadians of Caribbean origin who are employed also speak English or French on the job. In 2001, less than 1% of employed Canadians of Caribbean origin spoke a non-official language at work, either exclusively or in combination with one or both of the official languages.

Most belong to a Christian faith group

The large majority of Canadians of Caribbean origin report they belong to a Christian religious group. In 2001, 41% said they belonged to a mainline Protestant denomination, while 29% said they were Catholic and a further 9% belonged to another Christian group. In contrast, relatively few Canadians of Caribbean origin indicate they have no religious affiliation. That year, 12% of people of Caribbean descent said they had no religious affiliation, compared with 17% of the overall population.

Less likely to be married

Canadians of Caribbean origin are generally less likely than other adults to be married. In 2001, just 37% of people aged 15 and over of Caribbean origin were married, compared with 50% of all Canadian adults. People of Caribbean origin are also less likely than other adults to live in a common-law relationship. That year, 6% of adults of Caribbean origin were living common-law, compared with 10% of all Canadian adults.

Table 4
Family status of the Caribbean community and overall population aged 15 and over, by sex, 2001

	Caribbean community			Total Canadian population		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
			percentage			
Married	41.4	32.9	36.7	51.0	48.3	49.6
Living common-law	7.9	5.0	6.3	10.0	9.4	9.7
Lone parent	3.6	22.3	13.9	2.1	8.7	5.5
Child living at home	28.5	20.3	24.0	19.0	14.0	16.4
Living with relatives	3.5	5.6	4.7	1.9	2.6	2.3
Living with non-relatives	5.4	3.5	4.4	4.7	3.3	4.0
Living alone	9.7	10.4	10.0	11.3	13.7	12.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada.

On the other hand, Canadians of Caribbean origin are much more likely than the rest of the population to be lone parents. In 2001, 14% of all Canadians of Caribbean origin aged 15 and over were lone parents, compared with 6% of the overall population. As with the rest of the population, though, the large majority of lone parents of Caribbean origin are women. Indeed, that year, 89% of lone parents who reported Caribbean origin were female, while in the overall population women represented 81% of all lone parents.

Less likely to live alone

Canadians of Caribbean origin are less likely than other adults to live alone. In 2001, just 10% of people aged 15 and over of Caribbean origin lived alone, compared with 13% adult Canadians. Seniors of Caribbean origin are also somewhat less likely to live alone than their counterparts in the overall population. That year, 23% of people aged 65 and over in the Caribbean ethnic community lived alone, compared with 29% of all seniors in Canada. In contrast, seniors of Caribbean origin are more likely than others seniors to live with members of their extended family. In 2001, 18% of seniors in the Caribbean ethnic community lived with relatives, such as the family of a son or daughter, whereas this was the case for only 5% of all seniors in Canada.

Educational attainment

Canadians of Caribbean origin are somewhat less likely than the rest of the population to have a university degree. In 2001, 12% of people with Caribbean origins aged 15 and over were university graduates, compared with 15% of the overall adult population. In contrast, those with Caribbean origins are more likely than other Canadians to have a community college diploma. That year, 20% of those aged 15 and over with Caribbean origins had completed a community college program, compared with 15% of the overall population.

Table 5
Educational attainment of the Caribbean community and overall Canadian population aged 15 and over, by sex, 2001

	Caribbean community			Total Canadian population		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
			percentage			
Less than high school	29.1	26.3	27.5	31.4	31.1	31.3
High school graduate	13.7	12.2	12.9	13.1	15.1	14.1
Some postsecondary	14.2	13.6	13.9	10.7	11.0	10.8
Trades certificate/diploma	12.6	9.9	11.1	14.1	7.8	10.9
College graduate	15.6	23.4	19.9	12.5	17.3	15.0
University certificate/diploma below bachelor's degree	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.1	2.9	2.5
Bachelor's degree	8.6	8.7	8.7	10.6	10.6	10.6
Post-graduate degree	3.8	3.0	3.3	5.4	4.2	4.8
Total with university degree	12.3	11.7	12.0	16.0	14.9	15.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada.

Women of Caribbean origin are particularly likely to have completed a community college program. Indeed, in 2001, close to one out of four (23%) of these women aged 15 and over had a college diploma, compared with 17% of all Canadian women and 16% of men of Caribbean descent. At the same time, women of Caribbean descent were also about as likely as their male counterparts to have a university degree.

Young people of Caribbean origin are considerably more likely than other young Canadians to be attending school. In 2001, 68% of people aged 15 to 24 of Caribbean origin were enrolled in a full-time educational program, compared with 57% of all Canadians in this age group.

Among young people of Caribbean origin, males are slightly more likely than females to be attending school full-time. In 2001, 70% of Caribbean men aged 15 to 24 were enrolled in some form of full-time educational program, compared with 66% of their female counterparts. This is opposite to the trend in the overall population in which young women are more likely to be in school than young men.

Employment trends

Canadians of Caribbean origin are somewhat more likely to be employed than their counterparts in the rest of the population. In 2001, 66% of all people of Caribbean origin aged 15 and over were employed, compared with 62% of all Canadian adults.

Table 6
Percentage of the population employed, by age group and sex, 2001

	Caribbean community			Total Canadian population		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
			percentage			
Age group						
15 to 24	47.2	51.4	49.3	56.1	55.6	55.9
25 to 44	84.9	76.7	80.4	85.6	75.2	80.3
45 to 64	79.6	70.9	74.6	74.8	60.8	67.7
65 and over	14.7	6.2	9.5	13.0	4.8	8.4
Total	**69.5**	**63.8**	**66.4**	**67.2**	**56.1**	**61.5**

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada.

There is a particularly wide gap in the employment rates of those of Caribbean descent and the overall population aged 45 to 64. In 2001, 75% of people of Caribbean origin in this age range were employed, versus 68% of all Canadians in their pre-retirement years. In contrast, there was no difference in the proportions people of Caribbean origin and all Canadians aged 25 to 44 who were part of the paid work force that year.

As in the overall population, men of Caribbean origin are somewhat more likely than their female counterparts to be employed outside the home. In 2001, 70% of men of Caribbean origin aged 15 and over were part of the paid workforce, compared with 64% of adult women of Caribbean origin. Both men and women in the Caribbean ethnic community, though, were more likely to be employed than their respective counterparts in the overall population.

Labour force participants of Caribbean descent tend to be overrepresented among health care workers, as well as those employed in manufacturing jobs. In 2001, for example, 9% of all employed Canadians with Caribbean origins worked in the health sector, whereas this was the case for only 5% of all Canadian employees. At the same time, 11% of workers with Caribbean origin, versus 8% of the total Canadian workforce, were employed in manufacturing jobs. On the other hand, Canadian workers of Caribbean origin are underrepresented in management jobs. That year, just 6% of employed people with Caribbean origins held management positions, compared with 10% of the overall labour force.

Unemployment

Canadians with Caribbean origins are more likely to be unemployed than labour force participants[4] in the overall population. In 2001, 9.3% of labour force participants of Caribbean origin were unemployed, compared with 7.4% of those in the overall work force.

As in the overall population, young Canadians of Caribbean origin are more likely to be unemployed than other age groups. This is especially true for young men between the ages of 15 and 24. In 2001, 19% of young male labour force participants of Caribbean origin were unemployed, compared with 14% of all young Canadians in the same category. At the same time, 17% of young female labour force participants of Caribbean origin were unemployed, compared with 13% of their counterparts in the general population.

Incomes

Canadians of Caribbean origin generally have lower incomes than those in the overall population. In 2000,[5] people of Caribbean origin aged 15 and over had an average income from all sources of $26,000, almost $4,000 less than the national figure.

Table 7

Average incomes of the Caribbean community and overall Canadian population, by age group and sex, 2000

	Caribbean community			Total Canadian population		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	dollars					
Age group						
15 to 24	9,635	9,197	9,407	11,273	9,046	10,182
25 to 44	33,531	26,119	29,444	40,450	26,306	33,308
45 to 64	39,067	27,435	32,502	46,955	26,767	37,026
65 and over	26,070	17,745	20,944	30,775	19,461	24,437
Total	**29,840**	**22,842**	**25,959**	**36,865**	**22,885**	**29,769**

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada.

As in the overall population, women of Caribbean origin have lower incomes than their male counterparts. In 2000, the average income for adult women of Caribbean origin was just under $23,000, while the average for men of Caribbean origin was almost $30,000. However, the income gap between women and men of Caribbean origin is considerably smaller than the gap in the overall population. In 2000, the average income of women of Caribbean origin was 77% that of their male counterparts, whereas the figure in the overall population was 62%.

Seniors of Caribbean origin also have relatively low incomes. In 2000, the average income from all sources for Canadians of Caribbean origin aged 65 and over was $21,000, while the average income for all seniors was $24,400. As with all seniors in Canada, female seniors of Caribbean origin have lower incomes than their male counterparts. That year, the average income for women of Caribbean origin aged 65 and over was just $17,700, compared with just over $26,000 for male seniors of Caribbean origin.

4. Adults (aged 15 and over) who are employed, or who are unemployed and looking for work.

5. In the Census, people report their income for the previous year.

People of Caribbean origin receive slightly more of their income from earnings[6] than do their counterparts in the overall population. In 2000, 84% of the incomes of Canadians of Caribbean came from earnings, while the figure in the overall population was 77%.

At the same time, Canadians of Caribbean origin receive the same share of their total income from government transfer programs as other people. In 2000, 11% of the income of Canadians of Caribbean origin aged 15 and over came from government transfers, compared with 12% for all Canadians.

Low-income population

Canadians of Caribbean origin are much more likely than other people to have incomes that fall below Statistics Canada's Low-income Cut-offs. In 2000, the incomes of 26% of people who reported Caribbean origin were below the Low-income Cut-offs, compared with 16% in the overall population.

Children of Caribbean origin are also characterized by relatively high rates of low income. In 2000, 33% of children of Caribbean origin under the age of 15 lived in families with incomes below the Low-income Cut-offs, compared with 19% of all children in Canada.

Unattached Canadians of Caribbean origin are also particularly likely to have low incomes. In 2000, 44% of people of Caribbean origin aged 15 and over who lived alone had low incomes, compared with 38% of their counterparts in the overall population.

Seniors of Caribbean origin who live alone are especially likely to have low incomes. In 2000, 64% of unattached people age 65 and over who reported they had Caribbean origins had incomes below the Low-income Cut-offs, versus 40% of their counterparts in the total population.

As in the overall population, unattached female seniors of Caribbean origin are the most likely to be have low incomes. In 2000, 69% of unattached women of Caribbean origin age 65 and over had incomes below the Low-income Cut-offs, compared with 53% of unattached male seniors of Caribbean origin and 43% of all unattached women in this age group.

Most feel a sense of belonging to Canada

According to the Ethnic Diversity Survey, a majority of Canadians of Caribbean origin have a strong sense of belonging to Canada. In 2002, 82% of those with Caribbean origins reported they felt a strong sense of belonging to Canada. At the same time, 68% said that they had a strong sense of belonging to their ethnic or cultural group.

People with Caribbean origin are also involved in Canadian society. For example, 67% of Canadians of Caribbean origin who were eligible to vote did so in the 2000 federal election. Similarly, in 2002, 41% of people of Caribbean origin had participated in an organization such as a sports team or religious group in the 12 months preceding the survey.

At the same time, though, many Canadians of Caribbean descent report they have experienced discrimination. In 2002, 41% indicated they had experienced discrimination or unfair treatment based on their ethnicity, race, religion, language or accent in the past five years, or since they

6. Earnings are total wages and salaries and net income from self-employment.

arrived in Canada. As well, 89% of those who had experienced discrimination said that they felt it was based on their race or skin colour.

Summary table

	People of Caribbean origin			Total Canadian population		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total population in thousands	**232.7**	**271.1**	**503.8**	**14,564.3**	**15,074.8**	**29,639.0**
Percentage change between 1996 and 2001	11.4	11.2	11.3	3.7	4.1	3.9
Percentage immigrant	51.2	57.9	54.8	18.0	18.7	18.4
Percentage with Canadian citizenship	86.9	87.2	87.1	94.9	94.5	94.7
Language						
Percentage able to speak English/French	99.7	99.4	99.6	98.8	98.2	98.4
Percentage speaking only non-official language at home	3.1	3.4	3.3	9.6	9.9	9.7
Age distribution						
Percentage aged less than 15	29.3	24.8	26.9	20.2	18.6	19.4
Percentage aged 25 to 44	30.1	32.2	31.2	30.4	30.6	30.5
Percentage aged 65 and over	4.6	6.4	5.6	10.9	13.4	12.2
Family status						
Percentage lone parents[1]	3.6	22.3	13.9	2.1	8.7	5.5
Percentage living alone[1]	9.7	10.4	10.0	11.3	13.7	12.5
Percentage seniors living alone	17.2	27.0	23.2	16.8	38.3	28.9
Education, employment and income						
Percentage with university degree	12.3	11.7	12.0	16.0	14.9	15.4
Percentage employed[1]	69.5	63.8	66.4	67.2	56.1	61.5
Unemployment rate	9.1	9.5	9.3	7.6	7.2	7.4
Percentage with low income	23.7	27.9	26.0	14.7	17.7	16.2

1. Includes people aged 15 and over.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada.